

انجمن مطالعات تبرشاسی ایران

Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin No. 193 May 2014



CONTENTS:

Page

- 4129 Next Meeting and Meetings for 2014
4130 Minutes of the Meetings held on 8th February and 5th April 2014
4131-32 Iran Philatelic Study Circle–Secretary and Treasurer’s Reports for 2013 and Financial Statement for 2013
4132 Congratulations
4133 A New Approach to Identifying Persia's Second Issues by Non-destructive Analysis (Part 2). Reprinted by permission from the Collectors Club Philatelist
4143 Chousphe (شوسف) postmark by Muhammad Reza Shahroody Zadeh
4146 Correspondence from A Kurdistani to Col. Napier regarding the 1915 Coronation Issue, by M. Esmaili

NEXT MEETING

The next Meeting will be held at Congress House, Great Russell Street, London, WC1 on **Saturday 31st May 2014** at 2 p.m. when the issues of **Muzzaffer ed-Din - 1897-Jan 1902** will be displayed and discussed.

MEETINGS FOR 2014

31 May 2014 : Muzzaffer ed-Din - 1897-Jan 1902 Various

(Parts 2D, 2F, 2G, 2H, 2J, SG 113-115, 132-147, 164-199, Far. 92-94, 111-126, 143-178)

18 October 2014 : Muzzaffer ed-Din - Feb 1902-1906 Various

(Parts 2L, 2S, SG 200-215, 223, 237-244, 272-282, 287-291, Far. 180-202, 208-212, 220-225, 239-252, 263-265)

6 December 2014 : Reza Khan Pahlavi - 1931-32 Definitives

(Part 5J, SG 703-715, Far. 642-652)

IRAN PHILATELIC STUDY CIRCLE

Minutes of the meeting held on Saturday 8 February 2014 at 2pm at Congress House, 23/28 Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3LS.

Mr N R N Gooch was in the chair and Messrs R Jack, J Stone and D Tanner were in attendance.

Apologies were received from Messrs D Davies and B Lucas.

As a novelty Jeremy Stone showed a postcard mailed from the Isle of Wight in 1904 to Teheran via Baku illustrating the timing differences between the Julian and the Gregorian calendars.

As a new acquisition the chairman showed a large cover from the American Consulate in Tabriz addressed to the Collector of Customs in New York.

The minutes of the meeting held on 7 December 2013 had been previously published in the journal. They were taken as read and approved by the meeting.

There were no matters arising.

The secretary's report was read to the meeting and this indicated a UK membership of 47 at the end of 2013 – a net reduction of seven as compared with the previous year. It was noted that the average attendance at meetings was five. Bulletins numbers 188 to 191 were published during the year.

The accounts of the Study Circle for 2013 had been prepared. Total funds amount to £2,808. An increase in subscriptions to £15 per annum had been agreed at the last AGM.

Bernard Lucas had indicated that he wished to stand down as treasurer. The meeting agreed to appoint Jeremy Stone in his place.

The remaining officers were re-appointed.

The chairman asked Robert Jack to lead a display of World War II censored mail. Many different items were shown illustrating censorship not only in Iran but also many other countries. From their collections other members contributed further covers.

The chairman closed the meeting at about 4-10pm and thanked the members for their attendance. He indicated that the next meeting would be held on 5 April 2014 to consider the definitive stamps issued for Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in 1962 and 1964-65.

Minutes of the meeting held on Saturday 5 April 2014 at 2pm at Congress House, 23/28 Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3LS.

Messrs R Jack, and D Davies were in attendance. Apologies were received from Messrs N R N Gooch and B Lucas.

The members present displayed and discussed the definitive stamps issued for Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in 1962 and 1964-65. The meeting closed at about 4 pm and it was noted that the next meeting would be held on 31 May 2014 to consider various issues of Muzaffer ed-Din issued between 1897 and January 1902.

Secretary's Report for 2013

The membership of the study circle outside the American Chapter was 54 at the start of 2013.

Unfortunately it has not been a good year in respect of the numbers in membership. During the year we have only recruited one new member, Brian Brown, in the UK and lost two long-standing members in the UK. A further six members outside the UK were deleted for non-payment of their subscriptions to leave a total roll of only 47 at 31 December 2013

Despite this regular meetings continue to be held in Central London, in a room provided gratis by the Trades Union Congress.

A variety of subject matters, ranging from fiscals to the Lion stamps, for the main part of each meeting were requested by members regularly attending meetings and these led to interesting and enjoyable afternoons.

The average attendance at meetings is five members but it is noteworthy that this represents 25% of the UK membership.

The new editor of the bulletin, Robert Jack produced four editions (188-181) during the year and is always interested in receiving both articles and comments for future publication.

I would express my thanks to members for their continued support during 2013 and commend the varied programme for 2014 to you all.

Treasurer's Report for 2013

The account for the year 2013 shows an excess of expenditure over income of some £416, compared to an excess of expenditure over income of some £492 for the year 2012.

The total income was down by some £151, being a decrease of £240 from members' subscriptions, less increases of £20 donations, £1 interest received and £68 from sundry sales. I have included in the latter some balances written off from sundry creditors in respect of balances from people who are no longer members.

The total expenditure decreased by some £327, being decreases in stationery £158, postages £41, American Chapter expenses £123 and Website expenses £56. The ABPS subscription increased by £1 and we made a donation of £50 to the 2015 International. The decrease in the main expenditure arose from there being only 4 Bulletins during the year instead of 5.

The HBoS plc closed our account during the year, as they said they could no longer operate such accounts and the balance was transferred to our Lloyds Bank plc account.

The American Chapter balance of \$1,111.75 was held by the Secretary, Sasan Bahareen \$334.83 and the ex-secretary, Behruz Nassre \$776.92, who will be using it to pay the future Website expenses.

The subscription for the year 2014 was increased from £10 to £15 and I think we should not change it for the year 2015.

Financial Statement for 2013

IRAN PHILATELIC STUDY CIRCLE

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 2013

INCOME

Subscriptions	£ 860.00
Net surplus from sundry sales	140.83
Donation	20.00
Interest received	<u>3.74</u>
	1,024.57

EXPENDITURE

Stationery	£ 285.65
Postages	362.31
American Chapter expenses (net)	175.39
Website expenses	543.94
Association of British Philatelic Societies subscription	23.10
International 2015 donation	<u>50.00</u> <u>1,440.39</u>
Deficit for the year	415.82
Balance brought forward from 2012	<u>3,224.44</u>
Balance carried forward	<u><u>£2,808.62</u></u>

Represented by :-

Lloyds Bank plc	£3,215.56
American Chapter balance \$1,111.75	<u>671.75</u>
	3,887.31
Less :- balances on hand from members	<u>1,078.69</u>
	<u><u>£2,808.62</u></u>

Congratulations

Messrs Nassre, Youssefi and Pejhan are to be congratulated on achieving the following results–

At the San Diego (CA) stamp show, 25/26 January 2014–

K. Joe Youssefi, Classic Persian: Gold Medal as well as APS Award of Excellence Medal for Pre-1900 Category.

At the ARIPEX stamp show in Phoenix Arizona, 22/23 February 2014–

K. Joe Youssefi Gold medal for Classic Persia; Court of Honours for the Mash'had 1902 Provisional Issue.

At the American Philatelic Society's Winter AmeriStamp Expo, 13-15 February 2014 in Little Rock Arkansas–

Behruz Nassre-Esfahani: Persia: Picture Postcard Tax of 1903-1908 – Gold.

Sassan Pejhan: Persian Constitutional Revolution of 1906-09 – Silver-Bronze.

Both these last two exhibits can be seen on our website: www.iranphilately.org

A New Approach to Identifying Persia's Second Issues by Non-destructive Analysis—Part 2

Reprinted by permission from the *Collectors Club Philatelist*, Volume 92, Number 6, November-December 2013, pp. 333 to 337; Volume 93, Number 1, January-February 2013, pp. 335-39. [For Part 1 see Bulletin 189, pp. 4063-4071-Ed]

A New Approach to Identifying Persia's Second Issues by Nondestructive Analysis *(Part 2: The 1875 Issue)*

Continued from Vol. 91 No. 6, November–December 2012

by Ing. ETH Rudolf Lerch¹

Here follows the continuation of our research regarding a new method to progress to a noninvasive color analysis of Persia's 1875 issue (Gibbons 5–13). As demonstrated in the earlier parts of this paper, an analysis using Energy Dispersive–X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry (ED–XRF) permits us to arrange the issues of Persian stamps into clearly defined color categories. We shall continue to demonstrate the correlation between the catalog numbers and the relevant stamps so that these early issues of Persia can be put in order and classified.

Similar to the first Persian stamp issue of 1868–1870 (Gibbons 1–4), the 1875 stamps were also engraved and show the lions with the saber in front of the rising sun. The first four clichés had been used for this purpose. They were also printed in Teheran in four, one–color values in arabic numerals: 1 Shahi (black), 2 Shahi (ultramarine), 4 Shahi (vermillion or red) and 8 Shahi (yellow-green). Again four clichés were utilized for each value and printed in blocks of four values.

In addition, the plates of Gibbons 1–4 were produced with European numbers under the lion's belly from this point on. There are four types (A–D) of these issues with European numbers. Different paper types, colors and groupings were used. Also, these printings were printed in clearly defined color groups. With the help of nondestructive ED–XRF spectro analysis, the chemical composition of colors has been analyzed. Thus an objective classification of colors can be achieved based on these scientific results.

The result this time was the printing by letterpress by J.R. MacLachlan in horizontal strips of four on thick, white paper (Figure 2–1). The Gibbons 5–8/Michel 5–8 have in the horizontal strips of four vertical spaces between the stamps that are **rouletted**. This can be seen in Figure 2–2.²

Distance between the stamps is usually 5–6 mm. If, for instance, the imperforate stamps on the left or right only have a border of 1–2 mm and do not have a clear design then, in view of the data given in the previous account, they belong to Gibbons 5–8, which are many times more abundant. They are



Figure 2–1. The number 4 under the lion's belly is clearly visible.



Figure 2–2. The vertical hyphenated rouletting can be clearly seen.



Figure 2-3. The imperforate examples..

have a very clear design, are rarer and more expensive (Figure 2-3). Two hundred such stamps, partially with certificates, have been analyzed by ED-XRF.

mostly separated with a scissor. In this paper we show primarily those examples with wide margins where the roulettes are clearly visible.

In comparison, Gibbons 5A-8A are imperforate. They

Gibbons 5-8:

The print runs of Gibbons 5 and 5A numbered together 40,000 copies.

1 Shahi black

Gibbons no. 5:	black, rouletted
Scott no. 11	black
Sadri no. 5	black rouletted
Michel no.5	schwarz
Yvert no. 6	noir

A large part corresponds to color group A where organic pigments were used. The constituent iron (Fe) has an effect on the color peak. From a chemical perspective it is a monotonous printing in black (Figure 2-4).

Group B contains a small amount of lead (Pb) (Figure 2-5).

Group C contains more mercury (Hg) (Figure 2-6).

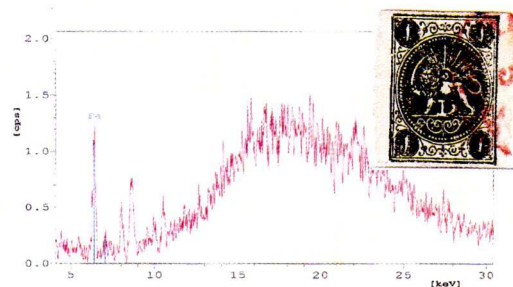


Figure 2-4. Gibbons 5/Michel 5 black with organic pigments and iron (Fe).

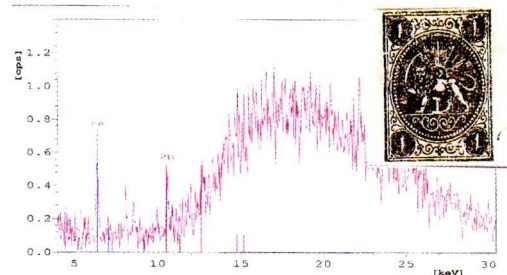


Figure 2-5. Gibbons 5/Michel 5 black combined with pigments of lead (Pb).

2 Shahi ultramarine

The print runs of Gibbons 6/Michel 6 and Gibbons 10/Michel 10 numbered 30,000 copies.

Gibbons no. 6	blue, rouletted
Scott no. 12	blue
Sadri no. 6	blue, rouletted
Michel no. 6	ultramarin
Yvert no. 7	bleu

Color Group A₁ includes most of the stamps of this type. Blue organic bonds were used; the constituent iron (Fe) affected the color hue. In addition it contained lead-blue (Pb) pigments that were stirred in with lead peaks (Figure 2-7).

Group A₂ pigment contains a larger portion of lead (Pb) (Figure 2-8).

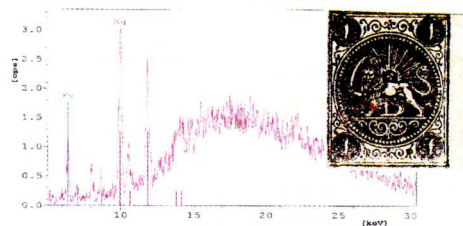


Figure 2-6. Gibbons 5/Michel 6 contains a large amount of mercury (Hg).

Group B pigment contains a larger portion of copper (Cu) (Figure 2-9).

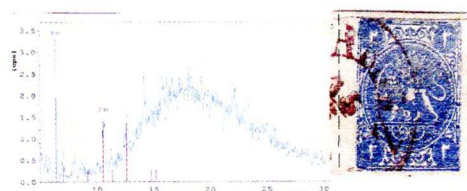


Figure 2-7. Gibbons 6 blue/Michel 6 ultramarine with organic pigments and iron (Fe) as well as lead (Pb).

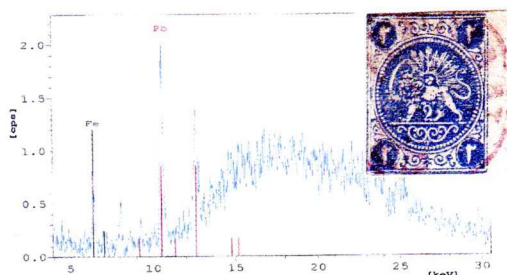


Figure 2-8. Gibbons 6 blue/Michel 6 ultramarine with a higher proportion of lead (Pb).

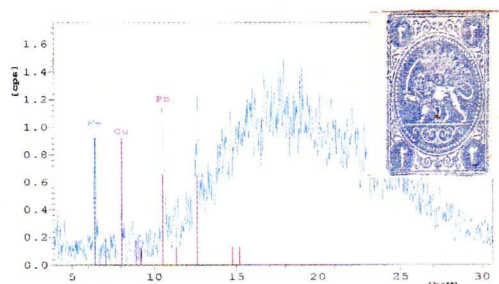


Figure 2-9. Gibbons 6 blue/Michel 6 ultramarine with a larger proportion of copper (Cu)..

4 Shahi vermilion

The print runs of Gibbons 7-7a/Michel 7 and Gibbons 11-11a/Michel 11 numbered 40,000 copies.

Gibbons no. 7	bright red, rouletted
no. 7a	red-brown
Scott no. 13	vermilion
Sadri no. 7	orange-red, rouletted
Michel no. 7	zinnober
Yvert no. 6	rouge

The 4 shahi vermilion had different printings in 1875 on varying paper types and colors that cannot easily be distinguished. On the basis of ED-XRF analysis, four color groups can be differentiated.

Color Group A₁ with pigments of mercury (Hg) to give the result vermilion red (Figure 2-10).

Group A₂ with a higher amount of pigments of mercury (Hg) (Figure 2-11).

- Group B lead red
- Group C vermilion + lead red
- Group D organic red-brown

The color vermilion red occurs as the natural mineral vermilion which originates from mercury sulfide (HgS) showing the element mercury in the ED-XRF spec-

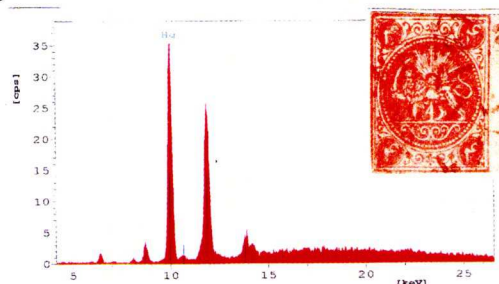


Figure 2-10. Gibbons 7 bright-red/Michel 7 vermilion where the color contains pigments of mercury (Hg).

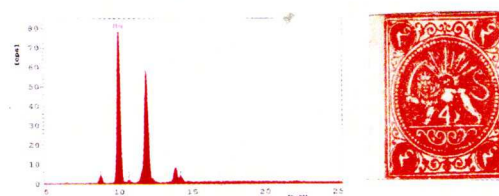


Figure 2-11. With the addition of a larger portion of mercury (Hg).

trum. All rouletted and imperforate value numerals of the 1875 issue were printed primarily in the vermilion color.

In the color vermilion an optically brighter color hue occurs ostensibly because of a lower mercury content (A_1) (Figure 2-10). Generally the spectrum shows a very high mercury peak (A_2), (Figure 2-11). Therefore, this color should not be described as “orange-red” but as “vermilion,” because the printing ink was created from “vermilion.”

Group C is one of the exceptions. A few examples of this issue show the element mercury (Hg) in addition to the element lead (Pb). This is a clue to the sequence of the colors because first, the vermilion printings took place and subsequently, the printings with lead red so that remnants of the vermilion red pigment remained on the printing plates (Figure 2-12).

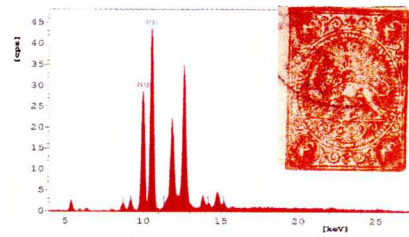


Figure 2-12. Gibbons 7a, color group C red-brown.

8 Shahi yellow green

The print run of Gibbons 8-8a/Michel 8 and Gibbons 12/Michel 12 numbered 20,000 copies.

Gibbons no. 8	yellow-green, rouletted
8a	green
Scott no. 14	yellow-green
Sadri no. 8	green, rouletted
Michel no.8	gelbgrün
Yvert no. 19	jaune-vert

Color Group A_1 with lead (Pb) and chrome (Cr) pigments (Figure 2-13).

Group A_2 with higher amounts of pigments containing lead (Figure 2-14).

Group A_3 with pigments containing an even larger portion of lead (Pb) (Figure 2-15).

The values of the 8 Shahi yellow-green of the 1875 issue rouletted and imperforate show a very interesting color chemistry. These instances concern the classical blue-green that in ancient times was often used in painting and as a glazing pigment. All issues of the rouletted and imperforate stamps show nearly identical spectra, although the imperforate stamps occur the least frequently.

In general, the perforation was cut secondarily or the stamps were separated with scissors notwithstanding the perforation (Figure 2-15, right side).

Next to the main element lead (Pb), chrome (Cr) occurs as an important pigment for yellow as well as a minor element. Because of that the green color obtains a characteristic yellowish hue that results in this “yellow-green.”

Issue of 1875, Thin Paper

Gibbons	
Scott	unknown
Sadri	

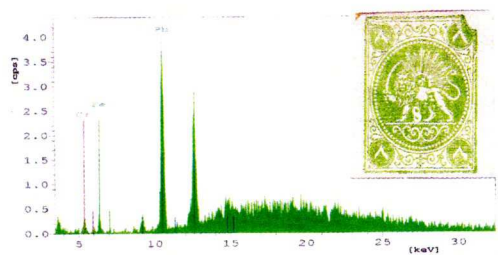


Figure 2-13. Gibbons 8/Michel 8 yellow-green with pigments of lead (Pb) and chrome (Cr).

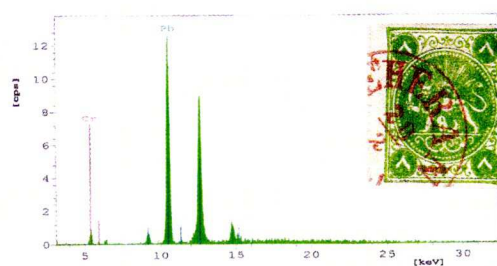


Figure 2-14. Gibbons 8/Michel 8 yellow-green with a larger lead (Pb) content.

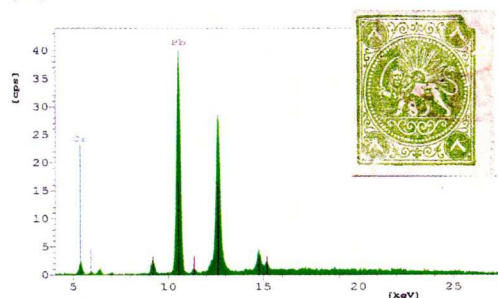


Figure 2-15. Gibbons 8/Michel 8 yellow-green with an even larger lead (Pb) content.

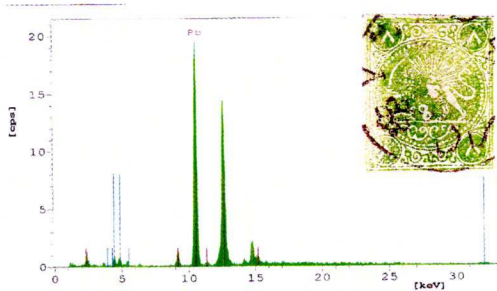


Figure 2-16. With lead (Pb) pigments on paper containing barium (Ba).

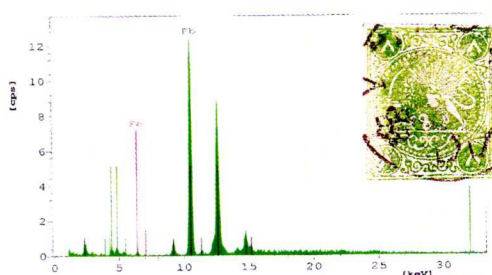


Figure 2-17. With a slightly different composition.

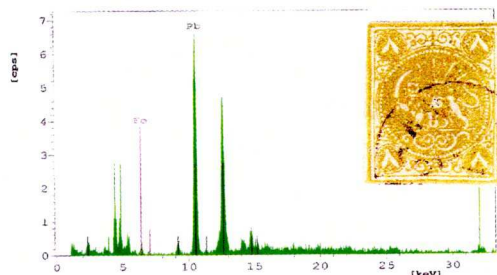


Figure 2-18. Gold bronze. With the addition of a portion of copper (Cu) and arsenic (As).

Michel

In only four rare cases are 8 Shahi stamps, printed on thin paper, available with lead (Pb). As we shall see below, in the case of the 1 and 2 Shahi of 1876 on thin paper (Michel 22A, 23), the partial pressure of weak emergent colors is comparable. In all these cases, examples show up on paper containing barium (Ba) as demonstrated by the spectra in Figures 2-16 and 2-17.

A very unusual case of an 8 Shahi with light gold bronze color (Figure 2-18) indicates a different chemical composition with lead (Pb), high levels of copper (Cu) and arsenic (As). Due to the complex composition of the pigments, a fake will be unlikely, particularly as arsenic, so far, never could be detected in old fakes. This gives us color groups B, C and D.

To Be Continued

Endnotes:

¹ *Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol 91. Nos. 5 and 6, 2012.

² *Persiphila Iran Classic Philatelic Reference*, 2007.

A New Approach to Identifying Persia's Second Issues by Nondestructive Analysis (Part 2: The 1875 Issue)

Continued from Vol. 92, No. 6, November–December 2013

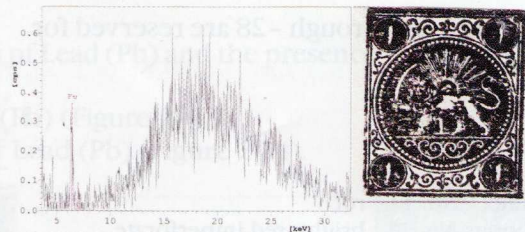
by Ing. ETH Rudolf Lerch

Gibbons No. 9–12

As previously mentioned Gibbons Nos. 9–12 are **imperforate**. Also, the stamps have a clearer design and are a more expensive version.

1 Shahi Black

Michel	No. 9	schwarz
Gibbons	No. 9	black imperforate
Scott	No. 11a	black
Sadri	No. 5A	black imperforate
Yvert	No. 6A	noir



(Color Group) A_1 : Organic pigments; Iron (Fe) causes the hue **Figure 2–20** (Figure 2–20)

A_2 : As in Figure 2–16 (Figure 2–21)



Figure 2–21

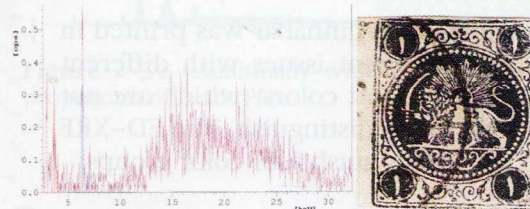


Figure 2–22. With a calcium-containing paper.

B: In addition a calcium-containing paper (Figure 2–22). This indicates a proof.

2 Shahi Blue

Michel	No. 10	ultramarin
Gibbons	No. 10	blue imperforate
Scott	No. 12b	blue
Sadri	No. 6A	blue imperforate
Yvert	No. 7A	bleu

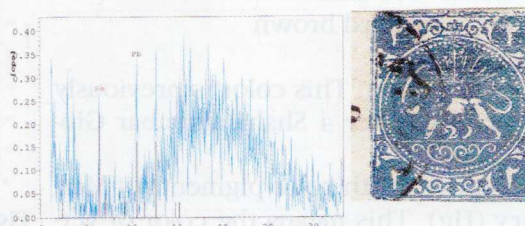


Figure 2–23. With an organic pigment and Iron (Fe) as well as with Lead (Pb).

(Color Group) A₁: Organic color was used. The Iron (Fe) contained in the pigment. It also has Lead (Pb) (Figure 2-23).

A₂: With a higher proportion of Lead (Pb) pigment (Figure 2-24).

F₁: Additionally containing Zinc (Zn) (Figure 2-25). As shown, this is a good forgery. These were manufactured to satisfy the demand for old stamps among collectors of Persia.

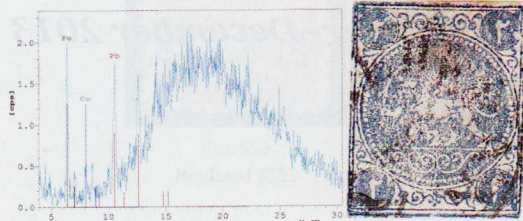


Figure 2-24. Additionally with a higher proportion of lead (Pb).

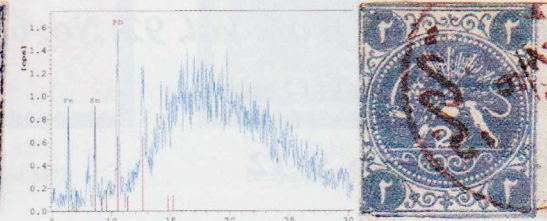


Figure 2-25. Additionally containing Zinc (Zn). This is a fake.

Figures 2-26 through -28 are reserved for future use.

4 Shahi Red

- Michel No. 11 rot
- Gibbons No. 11 bright-red imperforate
- No. 11a red-brown
- Scott No. 13a vermillion
- Sadri No. 7A orange red imperforate
- Yvert No. 9A rouge

The 4 Shahi cinnabar was printed in 1875 in different issues with different paper types and colors, which are not always easy to distinguish. The ED-XRF analyses distinguish four color groups:.

- A vermillion
- B red lead
- C red + red lead
- D organic red brown

A vermillion. This color is previously described under 4 Shahi cinnabar Gibbons no. 7.

Type A₁: with color pigments of Mercury (Hg). This means the color of vermillion, (Figure 2-29).

Type A₂: with higher proportion of Mercury (Hg), (Figure 2-30).

Among the other exceptions:

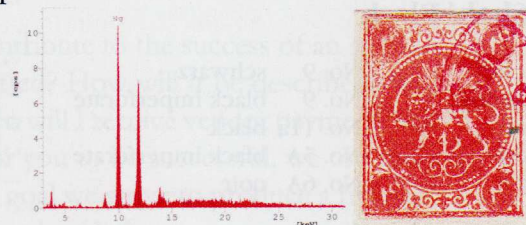


Figure 2-29.

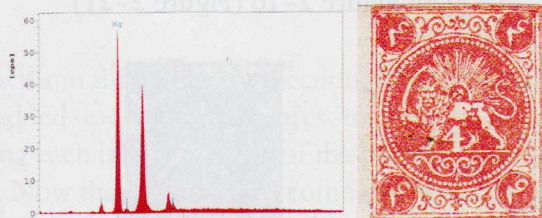


Figure 2-30. With a higher portion of Mercury (Hg), giving vermillion.



Figure 2-31. With Lead (Pb) to yield red lead.

B red lead. In contrast to the expensive cinnabar, red lead was a cheap substitute. This color group shows very rich inks and therefore high concentrations of the significant element lead (Pb). Chemically, red lead red is the formula Pb_3O_4 . The ED-XRF spectrum shows very high lead peaks. Chemically pure red lead prints can be assigned to the issue of 1876 (Michel no. 22A, Sadri nos. 11, 11A), which were printed on very thin paper, are rare and will be reported upon later.

Group B: with Lead (Pb) pigments, giving the red lead color, (Figure 2-31)

8 Shahi Yellow Green

- Michel No. 12 gelbgrün
- Gibbons No. 12 yellow green, imperforate
- No. 12a green
- Scott No. 14b yellow green
- Sadri No. 8A green imperforate
- Yvert No. 10 vert

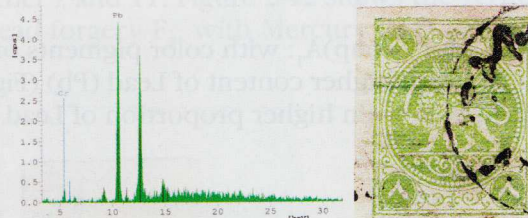


Figure 2-32. With color pigments of Lead (Pb) and Chromium (Cr).

The color yellow green was described under Gibbons No. 8.

(Color Group) A₁: with color pigments of Lead (Pb) and the presence of Chromium (Cr). (Figure 2-32).

A₂: with a higher proportion of Lead (Pb) (Figure 2-33).

A₃: with a much higher proportion of Lead (Pb) (Figure 2-34).



Figure 2-33. Additionally with a higher proportion of Lead (Pb) and presence of Chromium (Cr).

Figure 2-34. Additionally with a much higher proportion of Lead (Pb).

1 Kran Yellow not issued

The number issued of No. II is 500 copies. Most of this issue were destroyed.

- Michel No (13: falls out) II: gelb
- Gibbons No. 13 greenish yellow, imperforate
- No. 13a olive-yellow
- No. 18 yellow (error)
- Scott No. 9c yellow (error)
- Sadri No. 9 yellow, imperforate
- 9A greenish yellow
- Yvert No. ~ jaune

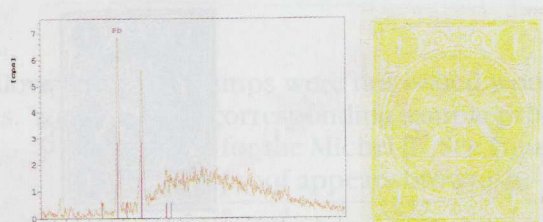


Figure 2-35. Michel Nr. II, yellow with pigments of Lead (Pb).

This unissued value used only one mineral color as the analysis proves. The yellow

consists entirely of lead oxide (PbO). Lead oxide is used today in industry in large quantities especially in China where it has been an important color since antiquity. The spectra show very high lead peaks, although the ink is only thin (Figures 2-35, -36, -37).

Cancellations used turkish-looking ink colors. (It is still checked whether they are real or are reprints.)

Thicker white paper was used for the 1 Kran yellow and they were also printed in horizontal strips of four.

(Color Group)A₁: with color pigments of Lead (Pb) (Figure 2-35).

A₂: with higher content of Lead (Pb) (Figure 2-36).

A₃ with even higher proportion of Lead (Pb) (Figure 2-37).

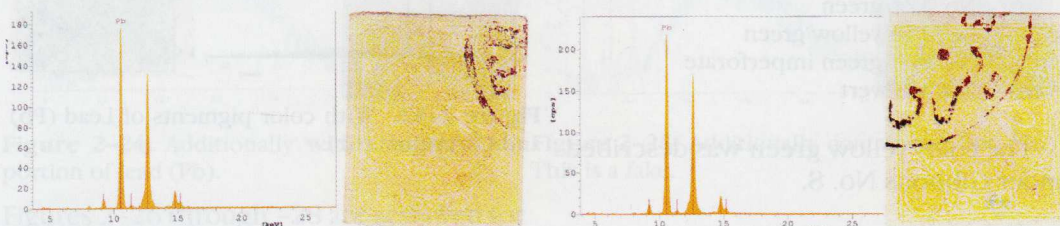


Figure 2-36. With a higher content of Lead (Pb). **Figure 2-37.** With an even higher content of Lead (Pb).

Figures 2-38 and -39 are reserved for future use.

Proofs and Forgeries

These correspond to Gibbons 5-13 or Michel 5-12 plus II. For a proof of the 1 Kran, it is necessary to use the Michel II yellow stamp. Refer to Figure 2-45.

1 Shahi Black

This corresponds to Gibbons 5 and 9 black.

As proofs, the proofs for Gibbons 1-4 were used, These were indeed the same stamps with the difference that Latin numerals appeared under the lion's belly (see Figure 2-1 in Vol. 92, No. 6.).

As forgeries I show you a series:

Here is a forgery F for the Gibbons 5 and 9 black. It shows organic pigments, Iron (Fe) and Zinc (Zn) (Figure 2-40).



Figure 2-40. Forgery F of the 1 Shahi black, with organic pigments, Iron (Fe) and Zinc (Zn). **Figure 2-41.** Forgery F₂ of the 2 Shahi blue with Mercury (Hg) pigment.

2 Shahi Blue

This corresponds to Gibbons and Michel 6 and 10. Figure 2-41 show a forgery that is not easy to detect as good quality pigment was used.

4 Shahi vermilion, red

These correspond to Gibbons and Michel 7 and 11. Figure 2-42 shows the vermilion forgery F_1 . Figure 2-43 shows a red lead forgery F_2 , with Mercury (Hg) pigment and some organics as background.

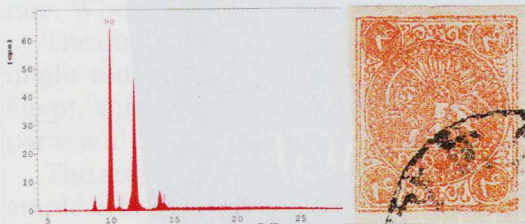


Figure 2-42. The vermilion forgery F_1 .



Figure 2-43. The red lead forgery F_2 .

8 Shahi Yellow Green

This corresponds to Gibbons and Michel 8 and 12. This forgery is not detectable by color but is evident in the design. Note that the legs of the Persian 8, which looks similar to a Greek lower-case lambda, are opened farther in the forgery than in the original. Figure 2-44 shows the forgery with Lead (Pb) pigment.



Figure 2-44. The forgery of the 8 Shahi yellow green with Lead (Pb) pigment.

1 Kran Yellow

This corresponds to the Michel II yellow. Since the stamps were not issued would seem to assure the nonexistence of fakes. You will see a corresponding sample proof from Paris for the Michel II. See Figure 2-45. This proof appears brownish.



Figure 2-45. The Paris proof of the 1 Kran yellow with Mercury (Hg) pigment.

To be continued

Chousphe (شوسف) postmark, by Muhammad Reza Shahroody Zadeh (Philatelic Researcher/Mashhad-Iran)

Working on a collection of *Reza Shah Pahlavi* covers in the Philatelic Collections of the Central Museum of Astane Qudse Razavi in Mashhad-Iran, I came up with three covers bearing an interesting postmark which I looked up but could not find in both Mr. *Hasan Shaida's* (Postal Markings of Iran; First published in 2001 by *Lieuse Publications*) and late Mr. *Feraydoon Novin Farahbakhsh's* (The Early Postmarks of Iran 1875-1925; First published in 1370 by *Novin Farahbakhsh Publications*) books.

The covers are as follows:

1. Cover mailed from Chousph with 31.10.1931 postmark at the 6 Shahis rate addressed to Birjand (date of arrival is illegible)
2. Cover mailed from Chousph with 03.02.1931 postmark at the 6 Shahis rate addressed to Teheran with 27.03.1311 postmark through Birjand (Photo is attached)
3. Cover mailed from Neh with 22.02.1312 postmark at the 6 Shahis rate addressed to Birjand with 25.02.1312 postmark probably through Chousph (Photo is attached)

Chousphe is a little town, north of the township of Nihbandan in South Khurasan Province, East of Iran. It is situated 32 km north of Nihbandan and 163 km south-east of Birjand as illustrated on the map below. At the 1385 census, the population of this little town was 2,338.

NB. There is a town named *Khousphe* in the south-west of *Birjand* which should not be mistaken with *Chousphe*.



Resource:

<http://fa.wikipedia.org/wiki/شوسف>



بیرجنز

ابکرے

خانزادہ پرملا صاحبہ آستان حضرت پندگاہ و نیکوکاران عالمی پندگاہ خان علم و فن

۱۶۶۱



بیرجنز

۱۶۶۱

۵ روپیہ سولہ ماہ

سر:

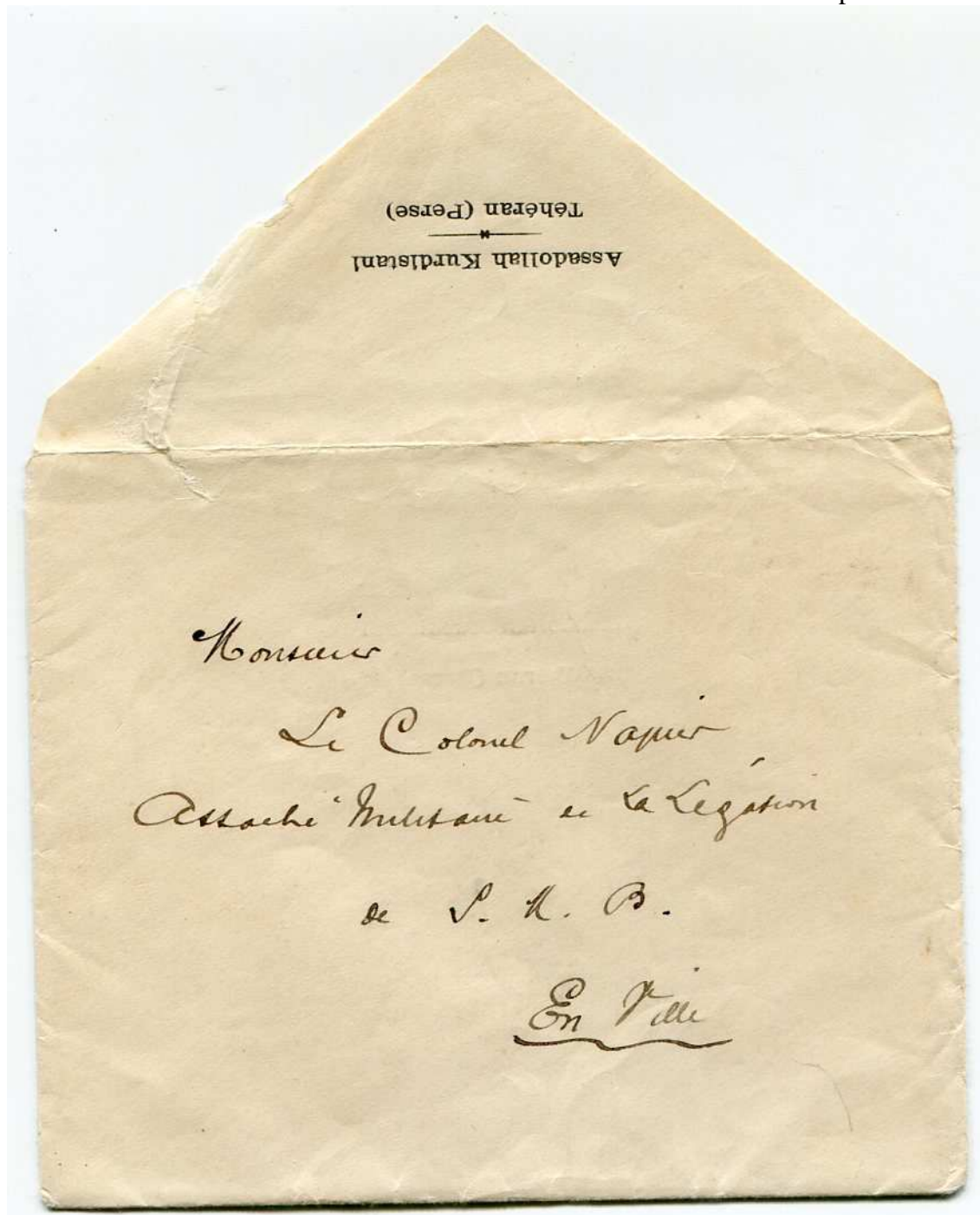
حضور مبارک حضرت پندگاہ اجرائی عالمی سرکار اسیہ خان علم و فن



تقدیم از خان پندگاہ
از لکھنؤ

Correspondence from A Kurdistani to Col. Napier regarding the 1915 Coronation Issue, by M. Esmaili

Mr Esmaili has provided copies of the following original correspondence [and a translation] between Mr Assadollah Kurdistani and Col. Napier as to the numbers issued of the 1915 Coronation Issue and its Service and Colis Postaux overprints.



A Monsieur

Cher Monsieur le Colonel,

Ci-joint je vous remets
le nombre exact du tirage de l'emission
Commemorative que je recommande
à votre Confiance.

Faites moi le plaisir de me
dire, Cher Colonel, si M^r le Major
Wagstaff précédemment à Lorient
est arrivé à Cadix. Je serais très
heureux de le voir si vous avez
la bonté de lui dire de m'écrire
Comment nous pourrions nous voir.

Vous remercie. Cher
Colonel. je reste

Votre tout dévoué

J. Kerdan

The letter starts—

On Friday

My Dear Monsieur the Colonel,

Herewith I hand-over to you the exact
quantities of issue of the Commemorative issue, which I commend to
your Confidence.

Confidentielle

Tableau du tirage de
L. Emis pour Commemorative

Ordinaire

Type I.

1	Chai	120.000 -				
2	Chai	121.155.				
3	id	120.000.				
5	id	120.000.				
6	id	120.000				
9	id	120.000.				
10	id	120.000	121.920.	122.055	122.015	122.005
12	id	120.000.				
24	id	120.000.				
1	Kran	120.000.				
2	id	120.000	1 Kran			
3	id	120.000.		2 id		
5	id	120.000.			3 id	
						5 id

Purchargi Service

Purchargi Colifuntan,

1 Chai 15 000

15. 000

2 Chais 15 000

15. 000

3 Chais 15 000

15. 000

5 id 15 000

15. 000

6 id 15 000

15. 000

9 id 15 000

15. 000

10 id 15 000

15. 000

12 id 15 000

15. 000

24 id 15 000

15. 000

1 Kman 15 000

15. 000

2 id 15 000

15. 000

3 id 15 000

15. 000

5 id 15 000

15. 000

1 Coman 15 000

15. 000

2 id 15 000

15. 000

3 id 15 000

15. 000

5 id 15 000.

15. 000.

Confidential

Table of printing of the Commemorative Issue.

Ordinary

Type I.

1	Chai	120,000
2	Chais	121,155
3	id	120,000
5	id	120,000
6	id	120,000
9	id	120,000
10	id	120,000
12	id	120,000
24	id	120,000
1	Kran	120,000
2	id	120,000
3	id	120,000
5	id	120,000
1	Toman	121,920
2	id	122,055
3	id	122,015
5	id	122,005

Surcharged Service

Surcharged Colis Postaux (Parcel Post)

1	Chai	15,000	15,000
2	Chais	15,000	15,000
3	Chais	15,000	15,000
5	id	15,000	15,000
6	id	15,000	15,000
9	id	15,000	15,000
10	id	15,000	15,000
12	id	15,000	15,000
24	id	15,000	15,000
1	Kran	15,000	15,000
2	id	15,000	15,000
3	id	15,000	15,000
5	id	15,000	15,000
1	Toman	15,000	15,000
2	id	15,000	15,000
3	id	15,000	15,000
5	id	15,000	15,000

Editor's contact details: robajack@aol.com
Robert Jack
97 Burton Stone Lane
York YO30 6BZ
United Kingdom

Deadline for submission of articles: 1st of October, January, March, August